The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

AT a Meeting of a number of Citizens from the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, held at the Court-House in Pittsburgh on the 29th September, 1802. Colonel Ebenezer Zane, in the Chair and Dorsey Pentecost, Esq. Secretary. It was agreed, that two Members from each County should be selected to draw up a Plan of Association for forming a Company to export the Produce of the Country. The following persons were chosen by the Meeting as a Committee, viz.

John Wilkins, jun. John Finley,	*Allegheny.*
Craig Richie, John Patterson.	*Washington.*
William Hoge, Samuel Jackson.	*Beaver.*
Francis B. Holmes Jabez Colt,	*Crawford.*
John Denniston. Col. John Irwin.	*Westmoreland.*
James Marshall, David Offley,	*Brooke.*
John Clark, Ebenezer Zane,	*Ohio.*
Abdiel McClure, John Cunningham,	*Butler.*
John Baird, David Drennan,	*[illegible]*

The Committee having met, chose Ebenezer Zane, as Chairman, and David Offley, Secretary, and after mature deliberation, agreed to Report the following PLAN for the consideration of their Fellow-Citizens:

A NUMBER of the Inhabitants of this country in their own behalf, and with the concurrence of many others, having met to consider the present state of the trade for our produce and manufactures by means of the Mississippi, and having considered that important subject; the result of their deliberations is now submitted to the country in general.

1. The agriculture and manufacture of this western country though within a few years extended beyond any previous calculation, are yet susceptible of an enlargement far beyond our present estimate or hopes.

2. But to this enlargement, and even to the maintenance of our present state, an improvement of the Mississippi trade is [illegible] necessary. The embarrassments and fluctuation of this trade check both our agriculture and manufacture, and render the price precarious, [illegible] and [illegible].

3. Agriculture and manufacture can have their full success in no country which possesses not within itself the means of exportation to the best market. For any country which has not the means of carrying its own commodities to the best market, must be at the mercy of those who have and must be subject to their [illegible] and thus must surrender to them as much of the fruits of its industry as they can extort.

4. This country is in this state and no individual exertion can relieve it. For the capital of no individual is competent to the purchase and exportation of the commodities of this country [illegible] and no partial association of individuals can supply a competent capital for this purpose.

5. Nothing then remains but that the capital of the whole country should be united in the exportation of its commodities, that all should combine for the benefit of all, and throwing [illegible] into a common stock make themselves as an individual, and by [illegible] of exportation to the best market, and diffuse the profits [illegible] so that the farmer in his field, the miller in his mill, the [illegible] and even the day labourer, may share in the general prosperity of the country.

6. An [illegible] of sentiment and views of men to any new scheme however [illegible] which can be removed only by a [illegible] be expected to be done in this way, and [illegible] heretofore, yet so [illegible] in this subject is [illegible] cannot be doubted that so much [illegible] raise this country to a degree of prosperity which cannot be attained in any other way.

For this important, useful and necessary purpose, the following propositions are submitted to the people of this country.

I. That all who feel an interest in the prosperity of our agriculture and manufactures unite in a general [illegible] the name of the OHIO COMPANY and form a capital [illegible] competent for the purchase and exportation to the best market [illegible] of our country at the joint risk and for the joint benefit of all the stockholders in the stock according to the amount of their subscriptions.

II. This capital or joint stock shall be subscribed for in shares of One Hundred Dollars each, transferable by assignment on the books of the company.

III. The stock so raised and all profits arising therefrom shall be the property and for the use of the stockholders according to their respective interests therein; but shall be put under the sole management of a President and twelve Directors, seven of whom shall form a quorum to transact any business, who shall hold the office of the Company at Pittsburgh.

IV. The Stockholders shall meet annually at the Company's office on the first Monday of June, and at such other times as they may adjourn to. Special meetings may also be called by the President on a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors or on a request in writing stating the [illegible] signed by not less than twenty Stockholders who shall together possess not less than [illegible] hundred shares of the [illegible]. At every meeting the Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy, and [illegible] according to the number of shares which they hold [illegible] this proportion [illegible] for every share not exceeding two, one vote for each [illegible] for every two shares above two and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten and not exceeding thirty one vote; for every six shares above thirty and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; But no person shall vote as a proxy who is not himself a Stockholder; and no Stockholder shall in his own right, be entitled to a greater number than twenty-one votes.

V. There shall be Thirteen Directors chosen annually by the Stockholders, in the manner following, to wit.—On the last Monday in May, annually, the Stockholders residing in each of the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, Crawford, Ohio, and Brooke, shall meet at the county towns of their respective counties and there severally elect one Director. At their annual stated general meeting the Stockholders of the company shall choose five other Directors; and the thirteen Directors so chosen shall have the management of the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.—But no person who is not a Stockholder shall be chosen a Director.

VI. At such time as the general meeting shall prescribe within twenty days thereafter, the Directors so chosen shall meet at the Company's office and choose one of themselves as President for the ensuing year.

VII. For the better management of the affairs of the Company, the President and Directors may appoint such agents and clerks and establish such correspondence as shall appear to them most conducive to affect the purpose of this association, the [illegible] to the best advantage of the commodities of this country [illegible] the Company in such manner as they shall judge most [illegible] to the Stockholders. They may frame rules for regulating their transactions, and shall make and [illegible] entries in a book of all their proceedings, and at the annual general meeting of the Stockholders, and at such other times as [illegible] meeting of the Stockholders they shall be required exhibit a report of the affairs and a statement of the [illegible] and recommend such alterations, improvements or extension of the [illegible] of the Company as their experience may suggest. And they shall annually at least, and [illegible] required by a meeting of the Stockholders, declare such dividends of the profits of the Company to each Stockholder in proportion to his stock, as in the judgement of the President and Directors shall appear most conducive to the individual Stockholder and the Company in general.

VIII. For facilitating the exportation of the merchantable commodities of the Western Country it has been agreed to form a Company by the name of the OHIO COMPANY, provided an act of incorporation be obtained for such Company, to which all who wish well to our Agriculture and Manufactures are invited to contribute. Each share is to consist of One Hundred Dollars. Subscription Books are to be opened on the first day of November next, and shall remain open for [illegible] months by the following persons—ALLEGHENY COUNTY—*Pittsburgh*, Ebenezer Denny; *M'Kee's Port*—[illegible]; [illegible] *Town*—John [illegible] *Elizabeth-Town*—Robert M'Farland; [illegible]—Francis [illegible]; [illegible] *Town*—[illegible]; *Beaver Town*—Joseph Hemphill; *Butler County*—Abdiel M'Clure, Robert Reed; BROOKE COUNTY—Robert Caldwell; OHIO COUNTY—[illegible], Moses Chaplin; *West Liberty*, William M'Kinley; FAYETTE COUNTY—*Union Town*, Samuel King, [illegible] *Brownsville*, Jacob Bowman, Esq. *Geneva*, Thomas Clare; [illegible], John [illegible] WASHINGTON COUNTY—*Washington*, David Acheson; [illegible], Michael [illegible]; *Cannonsburgh*, William Clarke, Esq. *Middletown*, John Buchanan Esq. [illegible], Esq. Isaac Jenkinson, Esq. WESTMORELAND COUNTY—*Greensburgh*, Robert [illegible], Esq. [illegible] John Denniston. GREENE COUNTY—General John [illegible]. John [illegible]—CRAWFORD COUNTY—*Erie*, Colonel Thomas Forster; *Meadville*, Jabez Colt. The first three days no person shall subscribe more than one share; in the second three days no person shall subscribe more than five shares, and afterwards any person may subscribe as many shares as he pleases. If more than a competent number of shares be subscribed, the shares of the highest subscriber shall be reduced in number. Every subscriber shall at the time of subscription pay One Dollar for every share subscribed, which shall be refunded if the Company be not incorporated, deducting only in proportion to the expences incurred in the endeavours to organize and incorporate the Company.

The [illegible] payment of each share shall be paid in such instalments, and at such times and places as the Directors may hereafter direct, one fifth in cash [illegible] the dollar already paid, and the remaining four fifths in produce. On these conditions, we whose names are hereunto annexed, promise to pay to the President and Directors of the OHIO COMPANY for the shares respectively annexed to our names.

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are* [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

.*. Those persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. The repeated calls heretofore made have been but partially attended to. The Editor hopes that those who know themselves in arrears, will either pay the balance due to the Post-Masters at whose Offices their papers are left, or transmit it to him. If this request is not attended to, the most summary means will be pursued to compel payment, for it is only a waste of paper and time to supply subscribers who do not pay.

For Sale at Public Vendue at

the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living on Little Beaver, three miles from [illegible], on the ſecond day of November next, the following articles, viz.

SEVENTY Acres of Land lying on Little Beaver, on which there is a tolerable good mill ſeat, 20 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and a number of buildings particularly ſuited for carrying on the Blackſmith trade, one or more good ſugar camps; alſo, one [illegible] Horſe, one ſaddle, one ſet of ſmith's tools, grain in the ſtack, and grain in the ground, corn in [illegible] ſheep, hogs, cows, beds, houſehold furniture, farming utenſils; alſo a quantity of ſmith's work, ſuch as axes, chains, &c. The ſale will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, when due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by me.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

September 27, 1802.

N. B. The above ſubſcriber deſires thoſe who ſtand indebted to him to make immediate payment, according to their reſpective contracts.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE property, and an advantageous ſituation for any kind of public buſineſs, on the State Road between Pittsburgh and Greensburgh, about one mile to the weſtward of the Glade and State roads; enjoying the benefit ariſing from the junction of theſe two very public roads. The property conſiſts of 60 acres of patented land, pleaſantly ſituated on both ſides of the road, a handſome frame Houſe completely finiſhed, with a cellar under the whole, a double framed Barn, a large double ſtable of hewed logs, and a Smith ſhop—alſo, a fine Sugar Camp, and a Coal Bank within [illegible] of the houſe.

There cannot be a more eligible ſituation in a country place for a Store, a Tavern, or a [illegible], and it has commonly been occupied by all theſe profeſſions. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at Buſh Hill, in Weſtmoreland county, or to John [illegible] on the premiſes.

JOHN IRWIN.

September 28, 1802.

W A N T E D,

TWO or three Apprentices to the Ship-Building buſineſs. Young men from 17 to 18 years of age will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

ELIPHALET BEEBE.

Pittſburgh, 27th September, 1802.

An Evening School,

WILL be opened at the Houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Second Street, on Monday the 18th [illegible] where WRITING and ARITHMETICK will be taught from ſix to nine o'clock.

PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittſburgh, October [illegible]

Night School.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he means to open a Night School on Monday the 4th of October next, at his houſe in Front Street, and hopes by his care and attention to merit their favour.

ABRM. STEERS.

Pittſburgh, September 30, 1802.

N. B. DAY SCHOOL as uſual.

DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

Morocco, including Fez, is bounded on the north of the Strait of Gibralter and the Mediterranean, on the east by Algiers and Biledulgerid, and on the south by Sahara, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, about 150 leagues in length, and 130 its greatest breadth. The territories of Morocco are formed by the union of several small kingdoms, anciently limited to a single province, and prepetually at variance among themselves, till at length they were subdued, and united under one sovereign by the sheriffs. The southern part of the empire contains the kingdoms of Suz, Tarudant, Morocco, Tafilet, and Sigilmessa, and the northern those of Fez, Mequinez and Tremecen; the latter which was formerly subject to Morocco, having been conquered by the Turks of Algiers is now a part of the territories of that regency. The kingdom of Morocco comprehends at present the provinces of Morocco, Escura Ramna, Dupuella, Ada, Sherma, Hea, Suz, Dra, and Gesula.

Besides the provinces which compose the Empire of Morocco, the sheriffs claim the sovereignty of the desart of Sahara, an Arabic word, signifying desert; but *their* authority over these provinces is very precarious, it depends on the pleasure of their subjects and temporary circumstances. They retain for the emperor of Morocco that respect and veneration which his power, and the idea they have of his supremacy, as head of the church, inspire—but they pay or refuse tribute as they think fit. The whole empire of Morocco is surrounded to the east, north, and south, by a chain of vallies and mountains which are distinguished according to the numbers and names of the tribes by whom they are inhabited:—the western part of it forms a sort of plain which, in many places, is fifteen or twenty leagues in breadth, from east to west. The climate of the empire of Morocco is, in general, sufficiently temperate, healthy and not so hot, as its situation might lead us to suppose. The chain of mountains which forms the Atlas, on the eastern side, defends it from east winds, that would scorch up the earth where they frequent.—The summit of these mountains are always covered with snow, which falls so heavily in winter, as often to bury the Brebes, who inhabit these vallies. The rains are tolerably regular in winter, in the climate of Morocco, and even abundant, though the atmosphere is not loaded with clouds, as in northern latitudes. Those rains which falls by intervals are favorable to the earth, and increase its fecundity. In January the country is covered with verdure, and enamelled with flowers. Barley is cut in March, but the wheat harvest is in June. All fruits are early in this climate; in forward years the vintage is over in the beginning of September. Locusts, which have so often laid desolate hot countries, sometimes commit the most dreadful ravages in the empire of Morocco.——The devastations of Locusts increase the price of provisions and often occasion famines—but the Moors find a kind of compensation in making food of these insects: prodigious quantities are brought to market salted and dried, like red herrings. They have an oily and rancid taste, which habit only can render agreeable; they are eaten, here, however, with pleasure. The winters in Morocco are not severe, nor is there an absolute need of fire. In the coldest weather the thermoter seldom sinks to more than five degrees above the freezing point. The soil of Morocco is exceedingly fertile; the land light and sandy on the western coast, contains in itself salts sufficient to make it fruitful. To these salts, and to the abundant dews must we attribute a humidity almost corrosive, which, without making any sensible impression on bodies, quickly covers with rust, iron, steel, metals and even the keys and scissars carried in the pocket. The increase of corn in Morocco is often as sixty to one, and thirty is held to be but an indifferent harvest.——The property of land is entirely precarious, so that each individual grows little more than sufficient for his own wants. Hence it happens, when the harvest fails, from the ravages of locusts or the intemperance of the seasons, these people are exposed to misery, such as Europeans have no conception of, who enjoy a stable administration, which obviates and provides for all their wants. Oranges, lemons, and thick-skinned fruits, the trees of which require little nurture, grow in open ields, and there are very large plantations f them found, which they take the trouble o water to increase their product. Their ines yield excellent grapes, figs, melons ater-mellons, apricots, apples and pears re in tolerable plenty. The tree called the rickly pear, or the Barbary fig, is plentifuly found in the empire of Morocco. The live is every where found along the coast ut particularly to the south. In the province of Suz between the 25th and 30th degrees, the inhabitants have an almond harvest, which varies little, because of the mildness of the climate. The palm tree is common in the southern provinces of Morocco; but dates ripen there with difficulty, and few are good, except in the province of Suz, and towards Tasilet, where they are still better, because of its distance from the sea. On the coast of Salee and Mamora, there are forests of oak, which produce acorns near two inches long. They taste like chesnuts, and are eaten raw and roasted. The empire of Morocco also produces much wax; but, since it has been subjected by the emperor to the payment of additional duties, the country people have very much neglected the care of their hives. Salt abounds in the empire, and in some places on the coast requires only the trouble of gathering.—The Moors cultivate their lands only in proportion to their wants; hence two thirds of the empire, at least, lie wast. The inhabitants of the empire of Morocco, known by the name of Moors, are a mixture of Arabian and Africa nations, formed into tribes; with the origin of whom we are imperfectly acquainted. These tribes, each strangers to the other, and even divided by traditional hatred or prejudice, seldom mingle. The empire of Morocco under the sherifs began about the end of the thirteenth century. This title is applied to a descendant of Mahomet, and is equal to that of empire [illegible] parts; those of Morocco sprung from the northern parts of Lybia.

The capital of the empire is also called Morocco, situate in a pleasant plain, planted with palm trees, having Mount Atlas to the east. The city of Morocco itself, exposed to the devastations of different conquerers, has preserved nothing but its form. The extent of the walls which still exist entire, except in some few places, supposes a city which might contain 300,000 souls: at present this capital is little better than a desert. The ruins of houses, heaped one upon another, serve only to harbor thieves, who lurk among them to rob the passengers. The quarters have been rebuilt, are considerably distant from each other: and the houses are low, dirty, and extremely inconvenient. Mr. Chenier doubts whether it contains 30,000 inhabitants, even when the court is there. Morocco possesses several large Mosques, but they have no pretensions to magnificence. Within the walls are a number of large inclosed spaces, almost entirely detached, containing gardens of orange trees and pavilions, in which the princes lodge. Among the number of the public edifices at Morocco, we must not forget to mention the Elcaisseria, a place where stuffs and other valuable commodities are exposed to sale. At the extremity of the city of Morocco, and very near the palace, is the quarter of the Jews, inclosed by walls naer two miles round, where the Jews reside, under the guard of an alcaid, to protect them from insult.—The same quarter was formerly the residence of the Spanish nobles, or others of that nation, who, from discontent or other motives, entered into the service of the kings of Morocco; and there is still a part of the city, called the quarter of Andalusia. Not less than 3000 Jewish families formerly resided here, as may be estimated by the ruins of houses and synagogues. Of this great number there at present scarcely remains 200 families, exposed to tyranny and poverty. The emperor's palace, at the extremity of the city of Morocco fronting Mount Atlas, is a very extensive and solid building. The principal gates are Gothic arches of cut stone, embellished with ornaments in the Arabian taste. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners.—Long. 9. 24. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 57. N.

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ACTUAL EXISTENCE OF THE SALAMANDER.

FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.

On this very curious subject the following letters by M. de Ponthier, is addressed to the Journalists of Paris.

GENTLEMEN,

If it is true, that, with too much facility, we sometimes adopt the *marvellous*, it is also true that we sometimes reject it at the first sight, without due regard to the credibility of the testimony. Such a reproach might be made with justice by the ancient naturalists, could they arise their heads, to those of the present age. Our cautious enquiries have agreed to declare fabulous and absurd the vulgar opinion concerning the salamander. That opinion may have been embellished by the fictions of poetry; nevertheless, I cannot entertain a doubt, that there exists a species of small lizard, which can live sometime in the hottest fire. Here is the proof.

Being in the island of Rhodes, busy writing in my closet, I heard suddenly an uncommon noise in the kitchen, I ran, and found the cook in a terrible fright. As soon as he saw me, he cried, "the devil is in the fire!" I examined the grate, and saw distinctly, in the middle of a very hot fire, a little animal, with its mouth open, and its breast palpitating. After attentive observation, and being assured there was no deception, I took pincers to catch it. On the first attempt I made, the animal, which had remained stationary till then, that is, during an interval of two or three minutes, fled into a corner of the grate. I snipt off the point of its tail, and it hid itself among the red-hot ashes. Having discovered it again, I seized it by the middle of the body, and drew it out. It was a small lizard. I preserved it in spirits of wine.

It was afterwards presented by me, with an account of its discovery, to the count de Buffon, who found it to differ from all he had ever seen. He had questioned me a great deal on this extraordinary fact, and promised to make mention of it. The preserved animal is now in the cabinet.

(Signed)

DE POTHONIER, *Consul de France.*

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THE RAT IN THE STATUE.

A CELEBRATED wit of the last century introduced into one of his speculations the following allegory, from *Du Halde's* account of *China*:—HOEN KONG asked his minister KOAN TCHONG, *What was the most to be lamented in a government?* KOAN TCHONG answered, "In my mind, nothing is more to be lamented than what they call *the rat in the statue.*" HOAN KONG not understanding the allegory, KOAN TCHONG explained it to him. "You know, Sire, said he, that it is a common thing to erect statues to the genius of that place; these statues are of wood, hollow within, and painted without. If a *rat* gets into one of them, one does not know how to get at him; one does not care to make use of fire, for fear of burning the wood; one cannot dip it in water, for fear of washing off the colours; so that the regard one has for the statue, saves the *rat* that has got into it. *Such, Sire, are in every government, those who without talents, virtue or merit, have by falsehood, intrigue and hypocrisy foisted themselves into the direction of public affairs: They threaten to ruin every thing; one sees it, one laments it, but does not know how to remedy it.*" Thus much for the allegory, and its *eastern* moral.—To bring them home, it will be seen that the GOVERNMENT *of these States* is the STATUE.—Who the destructive RAT is, is more obvious. But we are not, like the *Chinese*, destitute of a remedy. Though we shall not care to use *fire* or *water*, yet the time will come when it will be proper to try, what effect a THOROUGH SHAKING of the Statue, or an incessant FUMIGATION thereof may do to rid it of its mischievous tenant. Until that time we can follow the advice of TA[illegible], and while we revere *past administrations*, and submit to the *present*, we may be allowed to hope for the *future*.

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EMIGRATIONS TO AMERICA.

From a London paper of the 1st of August

Emigrations to the western Continent from the northern parts of Ireland and from the Highlands of Scotland, are continued to an extent so alarming as to call for the immediate consideration of the Government.

Upwards of 1,800 persons have sailed from Londonderry, Belfast, &c. for America, since the beginning of June, and still greater numbers are preparing to follow as soon as they can provide means for their transportation.

A Scotch Journal, which we received yesterday, contains the following article:—"On Saturday three vessels sailed from Fort William with emigrants for America. It is lamentable to think, there are no less than twelve ships engaged for the West Highlands, which must carry off fourteen or fifteen hundred of those deluded wretches from their native country. Before they had been three hours at sea, some of the poor creatures on Saturday came and asked one of the sailors if the land they saw was America, which shows what an Idea they have of their voyage.

The Irish state prisoners have arrived at Hamburgh from Fort St. George. Mr. Arther O'Conner has received a passport from citizen Reenhend, the French Minister there to proceed to Paris; but most of the others were *preparing to depart for America.*

* * *

ANECDOTE.

A certain farmer, who was fond of boasting of the fertility of the soil on which he lived—the salubrity of the air, and the wonderful crops that were produced under his care; at a certain ale-house some time ago, was telling among other wonderful tales, that he had raised the preceding year the largest turnips *he* ever saw; that some measured three feet in circumference, and were from four to five feet in length; but said they were produced in a piece of land he had cleared for that purpose. The admiring crowd were still more astonished, when they heard a traveller, who had stopped to comfort himself with a sup of whiskey, observed, that the story of the turn[illegible] ded him of a little town, in the w[illegible] gland, through which he had trav[illegible] was entirely inhabited by coppersm[illegible] what he thought most wonderful [illegible] two and thirty at work on one ke[illegible] farmer observed, that he thoug[illegible] sible, as they would be in each ot[illegible] Lord no, said the traveller, so far [illegible] it they could not bear each other [illegible] Amazing! cried the farmer; wh[illegible] world did they intend the kettle fo[illegible] know, indeed, said the traveller, [illegible] was to boil your turnips in.

* * *

As a consolation to *topers*, we [illegible] following fact:—A farmer of the dep[illegible] of Morbinan in France, died a few [illegible] at the very advanced age of 94—[illegible] ed, some days before his death, [illegible] in the course of his life, drank 1300 [illegible] of cyder, 260 hogsheads of wine, and [illegible] of brandy, clear Nantz. He was [illegible] three times, had several children by each of his wives; and the day previous to his death, he was at the wedding of the grand-daughter of one of the girls he had by his first wife.

Lond. [illegible]

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LONDON, *August 4.*

ORIGINAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following extract, received by the mail from Paris; we give without a comment, permising, however, that it was written by a British Field-Officer:—"Nothing can be conceived more brilliant than the Consular Guard—I speak of their appointments, which are profusely superb, but not at all of their tenure as soldiers. In the first place, to use our own phrase, they are not well up; they manœuvre in a flatter manner; there is no steadiness in the ranks, no silence observed; no alignement taken after the movement is executed. These deficiencies strike a military eye in a disagreeable way; and the more minutely the New Sovereign's Life-Guards are inspected, the less soldier-like they appear—for, abstracted from their awkward wheeling, and their total want of the ensemble, both in the manual exercise, and when they move forward in columns, or otherwise, or when they change their front, they perform like Green Horns. I have seen several French regiments of the line in different parts of France, they are literally en haillons, dressed like beggars—but a very exact discipline is kept up amongst them, and, in point of military tactics, they are far more professional than the Gardes-du-corps. At Conde, I had an opportunity of conversing with a very vulgar, but sensible officer of that garrison—he was a native of Ireland, and had been a sergeant in the Irish brigade (in Berwick's regiment, commanded by Duke Fitzjames). When that gallant corps followed the fortune of the French princes, by emigrating en masse, and setting a bright example of loyalty to the whole of the French army, this person, who had formerly been a smuggler in his own country, remained in France, and, by his gallantry, during the revolutionary war, was promoted to the rank of Captain. I asked him to sup with me—"Des Epaulettes sont un excellent passe-par tout."

He told me frankly, that the French soldiers were not satisfied; that they had no encouragement; their arrears were kept back from them; and that it was a common saying among them, "Nous nous sommes battus pour l'arbre de la liberte et on nous en donne l'ecorce (LES CORSES);" "We have been fighting for the tree of liberty, and they give us the bark!"—You see the excellent jeu de mots between the bark and the Corsicans! The troops are in a state of nudity—the coffers of the state are empty—the revenue of the 11th year, and two months of the 12th year, are positively said to be anticipated. The last loan was contracted for with the bankers at the enormous rate of 19 per cent. This fact was communicated to me by the commanding officer of the same demi-brigade, an ex-nobleman, a zealous republican, and the consequent enemy of the present ruler in France.

"Buonaparte, like Jupiter, does all by a nod; he imprisons: he transports "Selon son bon plaisir." He knows and feels his strength, and acts up to it, though some pretend to say, that circumstances of an untoward nature urge him to be extremely expeditious in his arrestations, lest he should be taken off by surprize. "Vigil et audax," is his motto, and a very apposite one it is for a man in his precarious situation."

* * *

WASHINGTON CITY, *September [illegible]*

By Authority.

Ratified Copies of the Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the United [illegible] of America, which was signed on [illegible] day of January last, were delivered [illegible] changed by Mr. King and Lord H[illegible] bury, at London, on the 15th day [illegible] last.

NEW-YORK, *October* 2.

A letter is said to be received from Mr. Gore, in London, by the Minerva, arrived at Boston on the 26th ult. informing that Mr. King has resigned his situation as ambassador at the Court of St. James; that he was to set off in a few days for the continent and is expected here in the spring.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 2.

By captain Finley, of the ship Hindostan, arrived yesterday from Havre, we have the disagreeable information, that Thomas Paine was on the eve of departure from France for this country. It was supposed he would take passage on board the Benjamin Franklin to sail in a few days after the Hindostan.

A London paper of the 3d of August, contains the following on the subject of Louisiana:

We are assured that an important document may shortly be expected to be published in the French journals respecting the cession of the province of Louisiana by the court of Madrid to France. General Bernadotte has received orders to hold himself in readiness to embark with a small army for that country, of which he is appointed Governor and Commandant General.

October 3.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrived at this port late last evening, the fast sailing ship Fanny, Captain M'Allister, from Amsterdam, and last from Cowes, in 35 days. Captain M'Allister brings London dates to the 25th of August, being a few days subsequent to our last accounts. These, however, do not furnish any thing materially new or interesting, if we except one article, which is an arrette of the French government, prohibiting the entry and circulation in the Republic, of British newspapers. The English prints in noticing this extraordinary decree, upbraid the French government with cowardice, they having originally thrown out the gauntlet, being the first to make a pusillanimous retreat from the contest. It is obvious, that Bonaparte in adopting this measure, could not have passed a severer sarcasm on the pretended liberty of the French people. Newspapers are not alone excluded, but all English works of a periodical description, are interdicted. This act is an outrage on the common sense of the French nation, as it involves one of two disgraceful principles: either that the French people have not sufficient understanding to resist the errors of the British writers, or that the latter possess ideas of liberty too refined for the meridian of Paris. In either case it is alike humiliating to the national character. It is a bold step towards carrying them back to that state of darkness and barbarism in which the [illegible] were confined to [illegible] and the human mind [illegible] with bigotry and superstition.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *October* 15, 1802.

The Returns of the Annual Election held on Tuesday last for the District composed of the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, &c. were not received when this paper was put to press. In this Borough John Wilkins, jun. had a majority of 96 votes for Congress; and in the several townships which form a district and elect here, the Federal Republican Ticket had a majority of about 290 votes.

From a Correspondent.

Mr. Burke in opening in the British House of Commons his plan for economical reform, used the following remarkable words: "Malignity and envy will carve much more deeply, and finish much more sharply, in the work of retrenchment, than frugality and providence."

No words can be better chosen to describe Mr. Jefferson's economy. Its motives are malignity and envy; to undo all that can be undone of the former administrations. It is not a generous spirit of reform for the public good, but a malignant, envious enmity to that which he has not done and those whom he hates. He retrenches where retrenchment will gratify his revenge, and indulges expence where he and his sectaries will profit by indulgence. No retrenchment in his own salary nor in the salaries of his officers, nor in the wages of Congress! These are cherished like the apple of his eye. But he thinks the people are blind and he may lead them. We might have thought their economy honest if they had begun with themselves.

The bark of the Lombardy Poplar, it is said, makes a beautiful straw coloured dye

Regimental Orders.

THE enrolled Citizens composing the 62d Regiment, in the arrangement of the State of Pennsylvania, and the 2d Regiment of the Allegheny County Brigade, are ordered to parade at the houſe of Mr. STOCKDON, in Pitt township, on Wednesday the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of exercise. The Colonel hopes that the Citizen Soldiers of his Regiment will appear armed and equipped agreeable to law, as fines will be assessed on all those who are not completely accoutred, as well as on all those who are absent.

Captains John Smur and George Holdship, and Lieut. M'Clintock, are appointed to hold the Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, to meet at the house of John Smur, in the Borough of Pittsburgh—and

Captains John Myers and John Clark, and Lieut. Lane, are appointed to hold the Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, to meet at the house of Joseph M'Clelland, Nine Mile Run, Pitt township. The Appeals must be held not exceeding fifteen days after the Review.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM,
Lieut. Col. Comt.

October 13, 1802.

WAX WORK.

To be exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. GETTE
lately from the City of Baltimore,

WHO moſt reſpectfully preſent their compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, and inform them that they intend EXHIBITING, at the houſe of Mr. JOHN REED, Innkeeper, in Pittſburgh, from the 15th inſtant, untill the 6th of November next, an elegant and extenſive Collection of

WAX WORK FIGURES,

AS LARGE AS LIFE,

Which are acknowledged, by thoſe who have ſeen them in the principal cities throughout the United States, to be equal, if not ſuperior, in their beauty, and near approach to real life, to any that have ever been exhibited in this country. Among the number are the following characters, which the proprietor flatters himſelf will be found (by thoſe who have ſeen the Originals) to be both natural and ſtriking in their repreſentations; and he hopes that every ſpectator will be ſatisfied with the formation of theſe Figures, and with the efforts of Art, which have have been uſed to imitate Nature, viz.

Doctor Benjamin Franklin, General Buonaparte, his Lady, and Two Children, alſo, the Grenadier that ſaved his life in the Council of Five Hundred; Voltaire; the late King and Queen of France; Princeſs Elizabeth of France; King and Queen of England; Prince and Princeſs of Wales, the Sleeping Beauty and Stunning Beauty, the Old Bachelor and Old Maid, &c. with ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed perſons.

Price of Admittance—For grown perſons 25 Cents; Children, half price.

The whole to be ſeen every day, from 9 o'clock in the morning, till 9 at night.

October 14, 1802.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave ſundry Bonds to Edward Drake, in conſideration of a Tract of Land, and whereas the ſaid Drake has not fulfilled his agreement with me, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until he compleats his bargain with me.

WILLIAM RAMBOW.

Allegheny County, October 13, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living on Little Redſtone, on the night of the 4th of September laſt, a Bay MARE, 4 years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands and a half high, light bodied, a natural trotter, a few hairs of white in her forehead, her tail is docked, and ſhe has never been ſhod, ſhe was thin of fleſh, by reaſon of hard drawing. Whoever returns ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward, paid by

ARCHIBALD M'KEE.

Fayette County, Waſhington townſhip,
October 12, 1802.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the White Oak Flats, at William Caſſady's, in Moon townſhip, Allegheny County, on the laſt day of September, a Black HORSE, riſing 3 years old, well built, between 13 and 14 hands high, a natural trotter, very tender in the mouth, long tail, and good carriage, no white hairs on him, or any mark. The above reward and reaſonable charges will be given to any perſon who will deliver ſaid Horſe to the ſubſcriber living within one mile of the mouth of Racoon creek, or to David Scott, Eſq. or give information where he may be had.

THOMAS M'CONAGHY.

October 13, 1802.

CAVALRY.

THE Citizens lately aſſociated as a TROOP of CAVALRY are requeſted to aſſemble properly equipped, at the Center Square, at 9 o'clock, on Wedneſday the 20th inſtant.

Pittſburgh, October 7, 1802.

LIFE
OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The Subſcriber having purchaſed of the Hon. Buſhrod Waſhington, the Copy Right of the Hiſtory of the late

General George Waſhington,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE
Armies of North America,
DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED THE
INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY,
AND
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work will be faithfully compoſed under the inſpection of JUDGE WASHINGTON himſelf, principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceaſed General. On its correctneſs the moſt entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illuſtrious Citizen neceſſarily compriſes ſo large and intereſting a portion of the Hiſtory of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it ſome general account of the origin and progreſs of the People, who were conducted, under his auſpices, from dependent colonies to ſelf government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *Life of General Waſhington*, of the ſettlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the Britiſh colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that ſtate of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they aſſerted and eſtabliſhed their Independence.

Various circumſtances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in conſiderable forwardneſs, and will ſoon be ready for the preſs.—Bond with ſecurity has been given that it ſhall be publiſhed.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-pressed, *to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the best artist in the country from an original painting by the celebrated* STUART.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the War; these to be published in a volume by themselves, and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of subscribers to be published.*

Thoſe who wiſh to be poſſeſſed of this invaluable hiſtory, will do well to tranſmit their names early. In the country, and in ſmall villages, a union can take place among all who mean to ſubſcribe, and in one letter ſeveral names may be forwarded, ſpecifying the number of copies, and encloſing the requiſite advance money.

The Publiſher intending to viſit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſubſcribers, declines, at preſent, employing agents for that purpoſe. Subſcriptions will be received by himſelf alone, at *No. 36, Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Weſt Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

☞ All letters muſt have the poſtage paid

C. P. WAYNE.

September 22, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former cuſtomers that they have juſt received and opened in the Houſe they lately occupied, Market ſtreet, a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon which they are determined to ſell low for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, October 8, 1802.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Pittſburgh about the 28 h September laſt, a Brown HORSE, 8 or 9 yea old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a ſt and ſnip, trots and canters, and is lame in o of his hind legs. I will give the above rewa to any perſon who will deliver him to me, give information ſo that I may obtain him.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, October 14, 1802.

THE ſubſcribers inform their friends an the public that they diſſolved partnerſhi on the 20th September, and requeſt that thoſ to whom they are indebted will furniſh thei accounts, and thoſe on whom they have demands will pleaſe call on Robert Baker, who i authoriſed to ſettle the ſame when called upon.

JOHN HOGE,
ROBERT BAKER.

Pittſburgh, October 6, 1802.

☞ R. BAKER reſpectfully informs the public that the buſineſs will be continued by him in the ſame place, and hopes for the countenance of his friends.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BALTIMORE, *October* 7.

By the schooner Adventure, 12 days from Cape Francois, we learn that many of the negroes, rather than trust to the promises of the French generals, keep the field, and are determined to die with arms in their hands; that they keep a continual alarm within a few miles of the Cape; that about 15 days ago, a considerable firing was heard by the shipping for the space of two hours, said to be the negroes and a body of whites, but the issue they did not learn. Our informant further adds, that the French have lost a great number of men by the bullet, as well as by the fever.

That a reinforcement of 8000 troops had arrived, and an additional one was hourly expected.

Extract of a letter from Aux Cays, dated August 28.

"I am sorry to inform you of the troubles here. This day several vessels have arrived from St. Louis, loaded with women and children. The blacks have got possession of the fort there, though not of the town. The inhabitants of this place are very much alarmed, as there are no troops to protect them. Business wholly at a stand, and I am fearful of an embargo. The seamen from the American vessels are ordered on shore to keep guard. I hope that the flurry will be soon over."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 8.

On Tuesday se'nnight the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the county of Salem were opened at Newburyport, when the Honourable Timothy Pickering, Esq. took his seat upon the Bench as Chief Justice, to which office he has lately been appointed by the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In a late "National Intelligencer" a new list is inserted of the Officers of the Government of the United States, Foreign Ministers, &c. Under the part headed "from the Batavian Republic" we do not find the name of R. G. Van Polanen, the late minister resident of that Republic near the United States. We learn, on this subject, that the Batavian Republic, having considered the recal of Mr. Murray as an imputation on its importance in the scale of nations, has taken umbrage thereat; has recalled its minister; and directed him to tell Mr. Jefferson as much. It is true, it is in the style of Bonaparte to treat Republics with contempt:—He can do it with impunity: But such conduct in the First Consul of the United States will not fail to lessen our national character in the estimation of all the wise and good in Europe.

Bost. Cen.

A Rotterdam paper of August 4, mentions that a number of French gentlemen had just departed that place to Paris, in order to accompany general Victor to Louisana. Our latest accounts from England state, 20 000 men were embarking at Brest for St Domingo and Louisiana.

A correspondent observes, that the commercial aspect of this city never appeared more flattering than at present. That an extraordinary number of vessels from the port of Liverpool alone, are now discharging their cargoes—a circumstance quite unusual, as their arrivals are generally a month later. That country merchants are rapidly hastening to town, and there is every prospect of a busy and profitable season.

N. Y. Morn. Chron.

I obſerved a publication in the Tree of Liberty, by order of his Excellency Thomas M'Kean, declaring my appointment null and void, and that John Kelſo, eſquire, was appointed in my ſtead. This did not ſurpriſe me, as I was frequently told if I did not change my political opinions, my office would be taken from me; threats which I have found realized. I muſt therefore acknowledge, I have had time enough from his Excellency for recantation and converſion.

On the 18th day of June laſt, John Kelſo, eſquire, called on me and handed me a ſuperſedeas, or diſmiſſion from office. In this there was nothing appeared from which I could obtain information who was my ſucceſſor in office, neither did John Kelſo, eſquire, inform me in direct or indirect terms; nor did he produce any official paper that would juſtify me in delivering up the Books and Papers to him.

His Excellency has been pleaſed to obſerve, that I have attempted illegally and fraudulently to diſpoſe of the public property. This charge I deny, and for proof of its falſity will appeal to all thoſe who have had buſineſs with me during my continuance in office.

Now, notice is given to all whom it may concern, that all ſales made by me prior to the 18th day of June laſt are legal, and that it is not in the power of his Excellency Thomas M'Kean to ſet them aſide.

THOMAS REES, late Commiſſioner.

Likeview, September 23, 1802.

WHEREAS I John Moor did, in the heat of paſſion ſome time ago, ſay, that John Rowland was a Thief, &c. which was occaſioned by very provoking language on the part of ſaid Rowland, for which ſaid Rowland has inſtituted a ſuit againſt me. I now acknowledge, that ſaid ſaying reſpecting ſaid Rowland, was entirely produced from the provocation given me by ſaid Rowland, and the irritation of my mind at that time.

JOHN MOOR.

Pittſburgh, 30th Sept. 1802.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of one of the ſame kind delivered to John Rowland.

Jerh. Barker.

WHEREAS I underſtand John Roland has reported that I, John Moore, gave him a libel, and for to falſify his reports, I think it proper to publiſh a true copy of the above given John Roland. October 7th, 1802.

Blank Declarations,

FOR SALE, AT THE BOOK-STORE OF

ZADOK CRAMER,

PITTSBURGH.

THEY are for the uſe of the Profeſſors of the Law, drawn by Collinſon Read, Eq and ſettled and approved by the late Hon. the Chief Juſtice, and other diſtinguiſhed legal characters; elegantly engraven on copper plate, bearing the ſemblance of fine writing. They are in ſets of half a quire each, making in the whole, five quires. Price 10 Dollars.

The following are the kinds, viz.

1. *Debt on Bond.*
2. —— *by aſſignee.*
3. —— *on Single Bill.*
4. —— *on Penal Bill.*
5. *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit.*
6. *Quantum Meruit.*
7. *Quantum Valebant.*
8. *On Promiſſory Notes.*
9. *Same by Indorſee.*
10. *Treſpaſs and Ejectment.*

Alſo may be had, Blank Indentures, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, Summonſes, Executions, Bonds, Blank Petitions and Declarations for thoſe who wiſh to become naturalized to America and the Conſtitution.

Juſt opened for Sale an extenſive aſſortment of Books and Stationary, Maps, Prints, Atlaſſes, Charts, Drawing Books, &c. &c.

☞ Subſcriptions taken in for Mathew Carey's elegant Family Bible, now publiſhing in Philadelphia. Auguſt 30, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following DONATION LANDS, *to wit.*—

Fourth Diſtrict.—No. 653, 685, 705, 714, 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 67.
Fifth Diſtrict.—No. 838, 1024, 90, 953, 1031.
Sixth Diſtrict.—No. 124, 1123, 1148, 1164, 1191, 1192, 1252, 1203, 1249.
Seventh Diſtrict.—No. 1320, 1323, 1332, 1355, 1498.
Eighth Diſtrict.—No. 1550, 1605, 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.
Tenth Diſtrict.—No. 2100.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may known the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Fort Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

on Friday the 22d of October next, at the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber,

A TRACT of LAND containing 165 acres, or thereabouts, 30 of which is bottom, on Monture's run, Allegheny county, there is about 50 acres cleared, 7 or 8 of meadow, a dwelling houſe, ſpring houſe, and barn, and a young orchard, there is three ſugar camps on the premiſes, and a mill ſeat with the pit for the mill and part of the race dug. There will be a good title given for the land. Some few cattle will alſo be ſold. Due attendance will be given and the terms of payment made known on the day of ſale, by me

DAVID SMITH.

September 29, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately.

A TWO Story Houſe in Wood Street, near the Preſbyterian Meeting Houſe. The ſituation is pleaſant, and the Houſe commodious and well finiſhed. For terms apply on the premiſes to

RODERICK M'KINNY.

Pittſburgh, September 29, 1802.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, near Waldhour's mill, on Bruſh creek, on the night of the 25th inſtant, a Dark Roan HORSE, rather of a ſmall ſize, perhaps about 13 hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, his mane and tail black, and the hair on the tail remarkably ſhort, being lately eaten by the calves. He has no brand, but one hind foot white, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. He never was ſhod. Five Dollars will be given to any perſon who will deliver the Horſe to me, beſides reaſonable expence for travelling, and Ten Dollars for apprehending and delivering the Thief into any jail, where he may be ſecured for trial.

PHILIP DEAL.

September 27, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, near Finley's tavern, about the laſt of Auguſt, a dark brown HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, judged to be about 9 years old, a natural pacer, has no brand or mark perceivable, his near hind hoof white; alſo, came with the ſaid Horſe, a year old Horſe Colt of the ſame colour. The owner or owners is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM WALKER.

September 29, 1802.

TAKEN up and delivered to me as a Stray on the 28th September, 1802, a bright bay Horſe, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed 8 years old, a natural trotter, both his hind legs white, ſaddle marks on the back and ſide, and a ſmall white ſpot under the girth, a ſtar and ſnip, a lump on his off hind leg on the paſture joint, no brand perceivable.

July 19th, 1802, one bay Mare, 3 years old laſt ſpring, 13 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, lame in the off hind leg; the above deſcribed Mare was advertiſed laſt July. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Woodranger for Allegheny County.

Pitt townſhip, September 30, 1802.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and cuſtomers that they have juſt received a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. Their moderate prices and attention to buſineſs, they preſume will be ſatisfactory to all thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1802.

Lead and Shot,

A quantity in Bags and Boxes,

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1802.

Peter Kintner,

SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh and its vicinity that he has juſt received from Philadelphia a general aſſortment of Saddlery of the beſt and neweſt faſhion; he hopes by his attention to buſineſs, and uſing the beſt materials, to merit the approbation of thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1802.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to him will pleaſe call and ſettle their accounts.

Barr Iron for Sale:

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has juſt received at his Store oppoſite the Market Houſe, from Mr. Dorſey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well aſſorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high eſtimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorſey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general aſſortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittſburgh, September 16, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt opened an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themſelves are laid in on ſuch terms as will enable them to ſell low and prove ſatisfactory to their friends and all who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

As uſual, they have on hand, a very extenſive aſſortment of ſuperfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Alſo, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reaſonable terms by wholeſale or retail.

Pittſburgh, July 15 1802.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige them by diſcharging the ſame.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store in Market ſtreet, a large aſſortment of

GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, among which are a quantity of

Iriſh Linnens,

and a very handſome aſſortment of

India and Britiſh Muſlins.

Alſo, Superfine and Coarſe CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the moſt reduced price.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to ſell by the barrel very low.

Pittſburgh, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is juſt receiving at his Store in Market Street, a freſh and handſome aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices.

He will have an excellent aſſortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiſkey, Beeſwax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittſburgh, June 16, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is juſt opening in the houſe lately occupied by Doctor Stevenſon, in Market Street, next door to Meſſrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the Firſt Diſtrict of Pennſylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the beſt quality of ſoil, timber and water, it is in a good ſettlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittſburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of theſe tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, firſt rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houſes and ſtables, and good mill ſtreams.

Alſo, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of ſaid tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and ſtables thereon.

Indiſputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner reſiding in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

THE PUBLI

ARE informed, that the H
Berthoud will hereafter b
Firm of *TARASCON, BROTHE*
BERTHOUD & Co. and th
be tranſacted at this place by the
tofore.

Pittſburgh, September 22, 18

Tarascon Brothers,
Berthoud & C

In addition to their preſent ſtock
ceived and for Sale at their Store
Market ſtreets, *Wholeſale* and
aſſortment of

BROADCLOTHS, and caſſimers of almoſt every kind
Red, white and yellow flannels
Plains, forreſts and kerſeys
Duffield & roſe blankets
Double & ſingle milled drabs
Swanſdowns & printed marſeilles
Cambric & book muſ-

Ins
Barcelona
pocket
chiefs
Durants
zeis
Wildbores
nets
Sewing ſilk
Boulting
the beſt
A handſome
of large
Glaſſes,

Alſo, a quantity of patent and common
of all ſizes; ſtationery; queenſware and Glaſsware; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica ſpirits; 4th proof brandy; imperial, young hyſon, hyſon, hyſon ſkin and bohea teas, coffee, ſugar, &c. &c.

On hand, a few bales of Georgia and Tenneſee cotton.

Pig and Barr Lead, Barr Iron and Caſtings

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair townſhip, near the Monongahela river, ſome time in May laſt, a Black FILLY, marked on the near ſhoulder with the letters C. S. riſing three years old. Any perſon bringing her to me ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable expences.

CHARLES SMITH.

Allegheny county, September 22, 1802.

Dobbins & M'Elhinny,

CABINET-MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

RESPECTFULLY *inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh and the Public in general, that they carry on the above buſineſs at their houſe in Market-ſtreet, corner of Front ſtreet, in all its various branches, and of a ſuperior quality to any made here or imported.—They flatter themſelves that their attention to buſineſs will merit the approbation of the public.*

Pittſburgh, September 8, 1802.

N. B. Fancy and inlaid work finiſhed in the neateſt manner. All kinds of Camp Furniture done on the ſhorteſt notice.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted.* 6w.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the firſt Diſcoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to anſwer the purpoſes of making Melting Pots for the Pittſburgh Glaſs Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glaſs makers. The Clay for this purpoſe is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the beſt colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue ſtripes will anſwer the purpoſe. Any perſon producing a ſpecimen that will ſtand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glaſs Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, ſituate in
Second Street, near the corner of
Street, now occupied by Steel Semple,
The Houſe is very commodious and well
there is alſo an excellent Kitchen with other
cellary buildings. The terms will be made
the purchaſer. For further particulars app

ABNER & JESSE BARKE

Auguſt 24, 1802.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of La
good quality, ſituate on Pine c
the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, ab
miles from Pittſburgh. This Land is
actual ſettlement, and free from any
There is a moſt excellent Mill ſeat,
ſtream is equal to any in the country,
not fail during the ſummer. The price
reaſonable, and the payments made
indiſputable title will be given. For
particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNI

Pittſburgh, May 13, 1802.